THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 999.] SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Armistead Anderson,

(Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the Brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post-Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favor him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, May 11, 1802. ep 3w

N. B. A. Anderson, for a few days, may be found at the late house of Austin nd Anderson.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

And For Sale by

W. & D. Burr,

First house below the Eagle Tavern,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's Laced Clock Silk Hose; Striped and plain Nankeens; Jeans; Fustians; Bandannoes; Chintz Shawls; Fans; Linens, &c. Which will be sold low by the Piece or Dozen.

On Hand, as usual,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS & SHOES,

Also Just Received, a few

Elegant Military Cock'd Beavers,

And Drab and Drab Green under Summer Beavers.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. 1aw tf

On the second Monday in June next, at Northumberland Court-House, being Northumberland court day, I shall proceed to sell that well-known and valuable TRACT OF LAND, *called*

HACK's NECK,

LYING in Northumberland county, containing by estimation fourteen hundred acres, more or less, late the property of colonel John Gordon; or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to discharge two debts due Overton Cosby and others. This land is of a fertile soil, beautifully situated on the Potomak river, near the mouth thereof—and will be sold under a Deed of Trust from said Gordon to me, to secure the payment of the aforesaid debts, which are to be discharged in Tobacco on Rappahannock river, of the inspections of Falmouth Fredericksburg, Port-Royal or Hobbshole warehouses. A further description of this land is unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Sto: Towles.

April 24, 1802. [6t$]

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

For ready money, on Thursday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE

LOT OF LAND,

With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

May 8th, 1802. tds.

P. S. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

From the Gazette of the United States.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

After all the clamour about the accounts of Mr. Pickering, and the peculations of the heads of the Departments under the former administrations, it turns out, according to Mr. Gallatin's report, that in some instances monies have been disbursed in the public service, not strictly conformable to the specific appropriations in the law authorising such disbursements. This proceeding correctly understood, will be very far from operating against either the integrity or the ability of those officers. It has been the practice of congress heretofore, to appropriate every year, *a general sum* for defraying the expenses of each department: say, for the navy department, two millions of dollars; and then apportion in the law to each specific object as far as the subject would admit of a division, a part of that general sum—As for the subsistence of the officers of the navy say 30,000—For the contingent expenses of the navy, including repairs, say 100,000 dollars. The heads of the departments heretofore, if it should turn out, that more money was thus specifically appropriated, to any one object than the nature of the sujject was found to require, and less to another, have applied the redundancy, arising from one item of appropriation, to make up the deficiency which another was found to demand: but never *transcending* the general sum appropriated to his department—Unless they had done this, the public service must have suffered, or congress have been convened to alter the specific appropriation. If after the rising of congress, our ships destined to the Mediterranean, should return into port in a shattered condition, it will be readily seen, that more money must be applied to their repair, than congress not seeing that casualty, had appropriated to that specific object. Would it be proper in that case, for congress to be convened to unfetter their appropriation, or ought the secretary of the navy to take money from some other redundant appropriation, and apply it to this? The latter has been heretofore done, and the conduct of the officer always approbated by congress. It is this practice, which the president in his message, meant to reprehend, when he speaks of making appropriations specific, *not to be varied in their object, nor transcended in amount.* This, like many others of his fine sdun theories, may look well upon paper, but is incapable of being reduced to practice, unless indeed the appropriations should all be made, vastly to exceed the *probable* expenditure. This would open a door to evils much greater. But this, like all the other mandates of their chief, his friends in congress are *attempting* to carry into execution. In this attempt they were engaged on Saturday the 17th inst. The bill making appropriations for the navy was before congress. The chairman of the committee of ways and means, moved to fill the blank in the bill making the specific appropriations for the contingent expenses of the navy, including repairs, with 50,000 dollars, which was carried. Here let it be remembered, is to be found one of the economical savings so much boasted of.

The sum of 103,400 dollars was the first estimate of the secretary of the navy, as the least sum which that object would demand. After the repeal of the internal taxes, no change of circumstances having taken place in regard to the navy, which could induce a belief that *less* money would be required for the navy, a new estimate was transmitted to congress of 50,000 dollars only for the object—AN EASY WAY TO SAVE MONEY.—Blame however ought not to attach to that officer, *he must cut his coat according to his cloth.* This sort of economy must render the government popular among those who are interested in the commerce of the country, and its protection. But this by the bye, Messrs. Eustis of Boston, and Smith of Baltimore, neither of whom seem quite willing to sacrifice entirely the commercial interests of the country to the limited pride of Virginia Nabobs, severally moved amendments to the bill, by way of proviso, the objects of which were to authorize the secretary of the navy, in case a surplus should remain in any one specific appropriation, to apply it to make up the deficiency which they foresaw, could not but exist, respecting the contingent expenses of the navy, including repairs.

They clearly proved to all not determined to be blind, that the sum of 50,000 dollars would not be sufficient for the purposes to which it was appropriated; but these amendments were objected to by the ministerialists, and justly, as destroying entirely the specific appropriations in the bill. The president's fine theory of not *varying in object, or transcending in amount*, would be cut up by the roots. You may as well, said Mr. Randolph, appropriate the sum of 900,000 dollars intended for the navy department, to that department, and permit the secretary to spend it as he pleases. You will, said Mr. Nicholson, if you adopt such a proviso, approve and legalize a principle *about which much noise has been made in the country.* The constitutionalists objected to the proviso, because it would compel the secretary of the navy to eke out the starved appropriation of 50,000 by taking from the appropriations, starved as they also are, for procuring timbers for the seventy-fours, and improving navy yards, wharves, docks, &c.—and the effect would be, to suspend entirely that business, so important to the navy. General Smith finding himself opposed on different grounds by both parties, and knowing where to find those who think with him, on commercial subjects, agreed to incorporate an amendment into his proviso, which should preclude the secretary of the navy from taking any money from these two appropriations. This was objected to, as generalising the residue of the specific appropriations. It was on this question that father Bacon, of Massachusetts, displayed, with his two fore fingers in contact, his best metaphysical powers, to the no small amusement of both parties. He observed, that if we critically examine the subject, he was *extremely apprehensive* that it would be found, if the amendment should prevail, the appropriations would not on that account, be the less *specific.* There is, said he, (fore fingers still at work) the sum of 900,000 dollars *specifically* appropriated to the *specific* objects appertaining to the navy, and is divided into as many *specific* items. Out of these *specific* items may arise a great number of *specific* surplusses. The amendment authorizes the secretary of the navy to take these *specific* surplusses and apply them to a *specific* object, the repairs of the navy; *therefore*, the appropriation will be no less *specific* with the amendment than without it. Q. E. D.

From the Connecticut Courant.

INTOLERANCE.

Among the accusations which malignity has multiplied against the late administration, that of *Intolerance* has been most frequently repeated. Mr. Jefferson first advanced this charge in his letter to the merchants of New-Haven, and alledged, "that "during the late administration, those "who were not of a particular sect "of politics were excluded from office; that nearly the whole offices "of the United States were monopo-"lized by that sect; that every shade "of opinion was excluded from of-"fice which was not theirs, and that "unessential differences of opinion "were deemed sufficient to interdict "half the society, from the right and "blessings of self-government, and "to proscribe them as unworthy of "every trust."

It will be recollected, that the *present majority*, is not an original party in our country, but has been recently formed of several subdivisions or minorities, all of which united to promote the election of Mr. Jefferson.

No inconsiderable number of citizens were opposed to the constitution: and in this class Mr. Jefferson himself is comprehended; others were dissatisfied with the provision which was made for the public debt; the Indian war; the tax on stills; the proclamation of neutrality; the treaty with Great Britain; the army; the navy; the direct tax; the alien and sedition laws; and generally the system of measures, which were adopted to repel the hostility of France; at the same time the people were much divided in opinion, respecting the nature, objects and tendency of the French revolution itself. It is however believed, that the public dissatisfaction, with these measures, would not have produced a change of administration, unless the popular discontents had been fomented and increased by the most atrocious and unfounded calumnies.

If Mr. Jefferson had merely asserted, that the late late administration considered a few individuals, who in consequence of their own intrigues and the inconstancy of public favor are now surrounded with a momentary popularity, as men too destitute of wisdom and integrity to be trusted with the management of public affairs, the charge would never have been denied; one of these individuals now possesses a conspicuous station; the justice of his complaints, may at his option become the subject of a discussion "at the bar of the public reason," or the merits of his character, may be referred to experience, the sure test of political truth.

But if, as is the understanding of the public, Mr. Jefferson accuses the late administration of *Intolerance towards any one or all of the classes of citizens before described;* if he declares that the conduct of the government was not just and impartial; if he denies that the opposers of the late administration were consulted on fit occasions, or that important appointments were made with their concurrence and pursuant to their recommendations; *then the justice of the charge is solemnly and peremptorily denied:* no other than a general denial can be made to a general accusation.

Mr. Granger, the present postmaster general, has recently given his feeble testimony, that the federal administration was intolerant. The people of the United States yet know little of Mr. Granger, but the more he is known, the less will his declarations be regarded; he may insinuate what he pleases against his predecessor, but it will still be true, that this gentleman always possessed, and still possesses, a character for independence, moderation and integrity, to which Mr. Granger may in vain aspire.

The publications signed "A Farmer," are no longer considered as anonymous essays; by common consent they are attributed to Levi Lincoln, attorney-general of the United States; this writer has in one instance advanced the charge of Intolerance, in a specific form.

If the question affected Mr. Lincoln individually and solely, I would leave it to him, as the proper guardian of his own honor, to determine, whether the character he ought to support as an officer of high rank in the government, is compatible with the reputation which is assigned him as a writer. He cannot be ignorant that the Farmer and Mr. Lincoln are indentified in public opinion, and that he is estimated as a gentleman, a scholar, and a man of veracity, only by the degree of urbanity, learning and accuracy, which characterize his supposed writings. If the measure by which our judgment is formed is incorrect, Mr. Lincoln is indeed unfortunate, but as his sufferings are voluntary, he has no right to complain.

Candid men of all parties will however perceive, that the situation of Mr. Lincoln is very different from that of the individuals, whose characters have been assailed by the Farmer. This writer has attempted to avail himself of incompatible advantages; for the accuracy of his FACTS, the honor of Mr. Lincoln is virtually pledged to the public; while in the style of his invectives, he claims the greatest latitude of anonymous privilege. It is submitted to the public, whether candor and justice require that this state of things be any longer tolerated. If Mr. Lincoln's name is cited as a voucher for injurious accusations, the people have a right to demand his personal testimony.

The following is an extract from one of the publications of the Farmer, and was intended as an answer to certain strictures on the conduct of general Dearborn.

"On the commencement of the new administration, there were in the four principal offices, upwards of one hundred clerks, with fixed compensations, payable quarterly, all removable, at the pleasure of the respective secretaries, *and all federal; none others under the old government could be admitted, or apostatizing could remain;* exceeding the credulity of the most calculating hope, the whole have been preserved by the unexampled magnanimity of these criminated departments; not a dismissal except one or two, under temporary engagements to the extra business of copying, where records had been destroyed by fire."

It had been alledged that General Dearborn had displaced one or more clerks in the war-office, *and filled the vacancies with members of his own family*; this conduct was censured as illiberal, unjust and selfish—the public will perceive that if it admitted of a vindication, it was not necessary to asperse the former administration; they were aspersed unjustly.

It is not true, that the late secretaries admitted no other than federalists, as clerks in the executive departments.

It is not true, that persons, who to use the language of the Farmer, *apostatized*, were dismissed. Both assertions are false: there never was a time, during the whole period of the federal administration, when a considerable proportion of the clerks in the departments did not publicly maintain the opinions of that party in congress who were opposed to the measures recommended by the executive; and there never was an instance of a dismission on the ground of political opinion, or under circumstances which could afford a color of justice for the accusation of intolerance.

The Farmer is pleased to represent the liberality of the present secretaries, as an instance of "unexampled "magnanimity exceeding the credu-"lity of the most calculating hope." Of general Dearborn's conduct little is known and nothing will be said. The conduct of Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin towards the clerks of their departments, is admitted to have been fair and impartial, but surely it has not been "unexampled." Why was it not stated, that Col. Pickering retained the clerks who had been appointed by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph? Why were the facts suppressed, that between sixty and seventy clerks were employed in the offices of the treasury during the pleasure of Mr. Wolcott; that the clerk who superintended the records of his office and copied or examined his letters, during the whole time he was secretary of the treasury, was a brother of a democratic representative from Virginia and of the same political sentiments; and that a principal clerk of another office, and a large proportion of the clerks in different offices, publicly avowed the principles of the opposition? Yet these are indisputable facts, and they

evince, that without any provocation or apparent motive, the Farmer has been guilty of the complicated baseness of suppressing the truth and asserting a falsehood.

The charge of intolerance at first appeared frivolous, but it has at length become an accusation of serious import; many an honest man has been ejected from office; his character questioned and his family reduced to distress, on the ground of this undefined offence—The sufferings of individuals however, are comparatively of little importance. In the opinion of our wisest statesmen, the conduct of the president tends to produce the most alarming evils—They firmly believe that the following consequences flow fram his declarations and example.

1. That the occupants of all offices will consider their situations as dependent on the issue of every presidential election; and therefore, that they will be frequently tempted, beyond their power of resistance, to employ every means of influence, with a sinister view to their supposed personal interests.

2. That ambitious men will consider all offices as funds in the hands of the successful candidate; wherewith he ought to reward his most active adherents—the influence of this opinion if established, in subverting public morals and destroying the freedom of elections, is incalculable: with such principles, the candidates for the purpose of multiplying their bribes, will avail themselves of the illusions of *self-love and vanity, common to all demagogues*, and will excite expectations of office, which can never be gratified—thereby widely diffusing the poison of corruption and at the same time planting seeds of future factions.

3. That the re-election of the actual president, however able and virtuous, will be generally impracticable. Mr. Jefferson may not have attended to this consequence of his conduct, but it is inevitable—all men except those in the dizzy circle of our new administration, know that the presidential favor has been generally bestowed on the least meritorious of his own party. The great body of sincere democrats, of course, do not believe, that their principles have experienced a fair trial; on the other hand, by rewarding several noisy, insolent rogues, Mr. Jefferson has virtually offered a bounty to vice and perfidy, and he will soon regret that he condescended

"To teach instructions,
"Which being taught, returns to plague the inventor."

4. That while honest men will be frequently excluded from the government, the community will be deprived of the sad consolation of enjoying a respite from the agitations of faction, even under the administration of bad men.

All these consequences appear to be unavoidable, and if not soon restrained, they will prove alike fatal to the national and state governments; to the cause of virtue, and the essential principles of republican liberty: If they are to be influenced as a punishment for *federal intolerance*, the justice of the charge well deserves examination.

With a view to promote such an examination, and upon the supposition only, that Mr. Lincoln is the author of the publications attributed to him, his *veracity* and *honour* are impeached; if he disavows the publications, let them be consigned to infamy with other anonymous slanders: if he refuse any explanation, he will be considered as the author, and whenever he meets the eye of an honest man, he will perceive the expression of that sentiment which Mr. Jefferson has under like circumstances mistaken for intolerance.

If Mr. Jefferson's mind had been regulated by sentiments of honor, or inspired with the love of truth and glory, he never would have calumniated his predecessors; he was placed by the illustrious Washington in the road to the highest civil promotion; he ought to have been emulous of being deemed a hero among the brave; wisest among the wise, and of excelling those who had before excelled: But instead of cultivating a generous ambition, he has by pardoning the crimes of Callender, and patronizing the vulgar slander of Duane, avowed his obligations to these miscreants for a feeble and temporary authority: a year has elapsed and no one of the numerous accusations against the probity of the former administration, has been rendered probable.

If the temper of the times forbids a fair and honorable emulation of parties which shall never promote the happiness of our country, might we not be allowed to hope that the contests of faction would at east encourage heroism, eloquence and learning? When, before the present time, was the power of a popular chief protected, solely by the stench of infamous and vulgar calumnies, propagated by obscure wretches, without a country or a name? The democracies of ancient Greece, tho' fickle, vindictive and cruel, were too proud to be base; when the Athenians expelled justice in the person of Aristides, they scorned to dishonor the virtue they oppressed. Though Themistocles disclaimed integrity, he would not encourage meanness; his patriotism was active, his ambition, though frequently flagitious, was elevated; he fought not to undermine, but to increase the power of his country, by actions which could shed a specious dignity on crimes and render even villainy illustrious. Alas! while we sacrifice virtue, we are divested of even a wretched solace for our pride.

CLAUDIUS.

From the Balance.

Fraud is frequently more successful than force; insomuch that many a forress has been taken by stratagem, which it would have been impossible to have taken by storm. The federal constitution, which might prove impregnable to the most violent assaults of open and avowed hostility, is exposed to destruction by insidious efforts to undermine and abolish some of the pillars upon which it rests. This may be effectually done by the encroachments of one branch of the government upon the prerogative and powers of the other branches.

WASHINGTON forelaw the danger of fatal attempts of this kind, and, in his farewel address he gave to the people of the United States, the following premonition.

"It is important, (said that venerable man) that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with the administration, to confine themselves, within their respective constitutional spheres, *avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate all the departments in one, and to create, whatever the form of government a real despotism.*"

Too well we now perceive the occasion and the necessity of such a monitory lesson. The late doings of the majority of Congress in abolishing a part of the Judiciary, are a melancholy comment on the foregoing paragraph. The federal government consists of three branches or distinct departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The legislative branch has power over the *purse*, possessing the exclusive right of *money appropriation*. The executive branch has the power of the *sword*. The judiciary has the power neither of the *purse* nor of the *sword*: it can neither raise nor appropriate even so much as a single cent of money; it can neither make nor enforce a single law. Therefore, in order to preserve this equally important, but weaker branch, from the destructive encroachments to the stronger branches, and to secure it from such dependence on them as would tend to warp it and to lead to a peversion of judgment, the federal constitution wisely enacts, "That the judges both of the Supreme and Inferior courts shall hold their office during good behaviour, an shall at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be *diminished* during their continuance in office." Unhappily for this country, this constitutional barrier is broken down. The forebodings of WASHINGTON, on this point, are already realized. Without impeachment—without accusation or even suspicion of misbehaviour, the office and the salaries of judges have been wrested from them, by a daring encroachment of the legislature. A fatal precedent is there by established, according to which, the federal judges will be dependant on and controlable by the senate and house of representatives in congress; in the mean time, the constitution has received a deadly wound, that, as there is cause to fear, will never be healed.

One of the Washington "Sect."

From the Washington Federalist.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Georgetown, May 1, 1802.

A committee of congress, styled, 'the committee of investigation,' was appointed early in the present session, for purposes which the resolution for their appointment will best explain. A majority of this committee after consuming nearly five months, in enquiring into the frauds alledged to have been committed by former administrations, have at length at the close of the session, made a report, when it is too late to vindicate in debate on the floor of congress, the fair fame of men, who have performed meritorious services for their country, from the foul aspersions contained in the report.

From the chairman of this committee, I received a letter at 3 o'clock on the 27th of April, dated that day, desiring to know by what authority six navy yards had been purchased, while I was secretary of the navy; and observing that my answer must be in writing, and must be delivered to him by 10 o'clock the next morning, as the committee would report in the course of the day.—The subject was familiar to me—no time for deliberation was necessary—I answered him the same evening; but as it would be swelling to an unreasonable length, a newspaper address, to insert my answer here, I omit it, contenting myself with the single observation, that I doubted not the explanation it contained, was sufficient to satisfy gentlemen of candid minds, and conversant with public affairs, that not a single navy yard had been purchased, nor a single shilling of money expended on their improvement, without full and ample legal authority.

This letter produced no effect on the majority of the committee—it had been previously determined that the purchase of navy yards should at all events be condemned, and it was urged in vain by gentlemen on the committee, who concurred not with the majority, and whose utmost abhorrence could not fail to be excited by the conduct of that majority, that the letter should at least be suffered to accompany the report to congress, that the defence might be as public as the accusation—But this would have been fair proceeding, and it suited not the views of the majority, that the poison it was their purpose to instil into the public mind, should be attended by its antidote, and the letter was suppressed. From this instance of the uncandid course of the majority of this committee, in relation to a person on the spot to answer them, a just estimate may be made of the treatment which former servants of the public, absent, and at a distance from the seat of government, have experienced at their hands.

Fortunately for the free citizens of the United States, a report of a majority of a committee of congress is not condemnation—is not even proof of guilt. No person laments more than I do, the too great probability that such reports will soon lose the power of creating even the slightest suspicion of guilt, in the persons they shall accuse.

As far as their power extended, the majority of this committee, have gone, to rob me of that, which is dearer than fortune or life—reputation—in reward for having at a crisis portentous and alarming, to the neglect and infinite injury of my private concerns, devoted, and most zealously, a small portion of my life to the public service.—From their unjust decision, I make my appeal to a tribunal where truth will be heard and will not be suppressed; and where reason and justice will prevail. Before the tribunal of the public, I am as sure of an acquittal the most complete and the most honorable, because my conduct has been right; as I am, that the men, who, to indulge party rancour, have dared to accuse me, will quickly find that public delusion is rapidly on the decline. It is for these men to reflect on the estimation in which their present conduct will be held, when this delusion shall have passed entirely away.

But it is time to attend to the report of the majority of the committee with their reasons for an unqualified condemnation of the late secretary of the navy.

After quoting the act, directing six 74 gun ships to be built within the United States, and not to be built or *purchased* as they wish to have the act understood; and two other acts, which had no more connection with the building of ships, than of houses—one of them authorising two docks to be erected for the purpose as expressed in the act, of reparing ships, meaning docks, into which ships might enter without unloading, and be left dry at the fall of the tide, or after the water should be pumped out, and be repaired without the expensive operation of heaving down, things totally dissimilar from building yards. And the other authorising a purchase of timber, not for the use of six 74 gun-ships, as these gentlemen certainly meant to imply, if they understood their own meaning; but, as expressly stated in the act itself, to be presented for the future use of the navy, (all the acts were passed in Feb.' 99)—I say after quoting these several acts, these gentlemen proceed, 'under this authority only (meaning 'the three acts) 'the then secretary 'of the navy, expended the sum of '135,846 dollars in the purchase of 'six navy yards. For this expenditure the committee conceive that '*no authority was given by law, nor 'any appropriation* made, except 'for the two docks above mentioned, as the sum or 1,000 000 of dollars, was appropriated by the act of '99 for building or *purchasing* 'the ships only—and the sum of two 'hundred thousand dollars, for the 'purchase of timber, as public ships 'of war, had been before built under similar authority for the use of 'the United States at private yards; 'and as congress did, at the same 'time that they authorized the building, or *purchasing* the ships, provide for the erection of two docks 'only, the committee are of opinion 'that four of the navy yards, were '*purchased without authority and 'the money misapplied which was 'paid for them.*'

The then secretary of the navy informs these sagacious gentlemen, the majority of the committee, that it never was contended or imagined, that the acts for procuring timber for future use, and for erecting docks, conferred any power to buy or even to hire building yards, or as they are more frequently called, navy yards—the whole power to buy such yards, was communicated by the single act, directing that six 74 gun ships should be built within the United States, not *built or purchased* as they represent the act—If this act did not confer the power to purchase the yards, then the purchase was made without the authority of law, and the report of the majority of the committee, tho' malignant, is correct.

The short question then before the public is, did this act confer the power to purchase yards?

I will not labour to establish a self-evident position. Is there a man of common reason in the United States, who will believe that an act of congress directing a thing to be done by the executive, and appropriating money for doing it, does not confer on the executive full and ample legal authority, not only to do the thing itself, but to do every thing incidental to it—every thing without which the thing directed by the act, could not be performed? In the present instance, an act had passed, directing that 74 gun ships should be built.—There was not a stick of timber, nor an article of any kind in the public arsenals, necessary to be employed in their building—they could not be built without the necessary materials—the act, then, intended to confer, and did confer, complete power to procure the meterials. So of yards in which to build the ships—there was not one yard in the United States, public or private, fit for building ships of such a size—it was essential that such yards should be procured; and the act intended to give, and did give fully power to procure them:—and to procure them by hire, or by purchase as should best comport with the public interest; the argument of the committee, that it would have been legal to hire, and was not legal to purchase, because under the preceding administrations, yards had been hired, and had not been purchased, is really too puerile, to merit serious refutation, and I am not disposed to trifle with the public. So much for the legality of the purchase of navy yards—and as the majority of the committee have attacked the measure on the ground of its illegality only: I might here close my address, but it may be proper to add some remarks to shew, that the measure of buying yards, was economical as well as legal.

I know not how many years have elapsed, since congress authorised the building of three Frigates. At that time, the business of building ships of war of large size, was new in this country; and it is not surprizing that great errors were committed in making the arrangements for building these ships. One very great error, and for which the public have severely paid, was, hiring instead of buying ground to build them upon. After hiring the ground, it was found indispensible that wharves and other improvements should be made on the ground so hired, and at public expence—But the evil did not stop here, for the yards were too contracted, as all private yards are, to admit of such distribution of the enormous quantities of timber, required for large ships, as to enable the workmen to get at the pieces hourly wanted in the progression of the ships; hence it became necessary to employ great numbers of labourers merely for the purpose of removing timber. I have not such accurate knowledge of the expense incurred in the improvements made on private property and useless to the public when the ships were finished, and in the employment of laborers whose services under a different system, might have been dispensed with, as to pretend to exactness in stating the sum—but I have no hesitation in averring that it exceeded the whole cost of the six navy yards, purchased by me.

With a full knowledge of these facts before me, would it have been a proper discharge of duty to have fallen into the same error? would it not have been a shameful sacrifice of the public interest, a wanton waste of the public money? It is my pride that the error was avoided, and that such a course was pursued, as will restore to the public, a large portion of the money expended on the yards, should a measure so pregnant with folly and madness be resorted to as a sale of them.

BEN. STODDERT.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be reqnired in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber intends to leave this commonwealth shortly. He giveth notice to those whom it may concern, that the agency which Mr. *Robert Watkins*, formerly of Richmond, had in the collection of the debts owing to Messrs. *William Cunningham & Co.* contracted before the war, at their Richmond and Manchester Stores, terminated last fall, when his powers ceased and became void.

That Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, of Petersburg, has the sole management of those debts—who likewise has charge of all said *Cunningham & Co's* affairs, connected with the mercantile business they carried on before the revolution—upon, and to the Southward of, James River.

WALTER COLQUHOUN.

Falmouth, 10th May, 1802. eop3*

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg District.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Richmond, April 13, 1802.

REPORT.

The committee appointed "to enquire and report whether monies drawn from the treasury have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with public money," submit

THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

IN order to ascertain generally in what manner, and under what checks, monies were drawn from the treasury of the United States, and were afterwards expended and accounted for, the committee applied to the secretary of the treasury, stating the several objects to which they intended to direct their enquiry; his answers under date of the second of March, and the ninth of April, are annexed to this report; to which, as well as to the statements of the accountants of the war and navy departments, on the same subject, they beg leave to refer.

The committee deem it sufficient to state here, that all public monies are drawn from the treasury in virtue of warrants signed by the secretary of the treasury and countersigned by the comptroller, and are paid to the officers or agents to whom the same are due, or who are entrusted with their application; or when relating to the war or navy departments, they are placed in the hands of the treasurer as agent for those departments, who disburses them on warrants drawn by the secretary of the department, & countersigned by the respective accountants.

For the general construction heretofore given by the treasury department to the various appropriation laws, the committee refer to the communication made to them by the secretary of the treasury on the second of March, and more particularly for the construction given to the annual appropriations for the support of the navy and army respectively, they refer to a report made by the late secretary of the treasury on the day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to the committee of ways and means. From both of these it appears that the appropriations for the army and navy respectively, have been considered as constituting but one general fund for each of these objects, a though in most of the laws making appropriations a variety of heads of expenditure were distinctly specified. If the general construction be correct, it may perhaps be said that in most instances monies have been *drawn* from the treasury in the manner prescribed by law. Some irregularities are stated to have occurred, where monies have been advanced upon the simple application of the secretary of the treasury by letter, without the formality of a warrant, and sometimes even without a previous appropriation, but in these cases the irregularity has been afterwards covered by subsequent warrants and appropriations, and the committee do not discover that it has been productive of any injurious consequence to the United States. The secretary of the treasury, in his communication of the second of March, having expressed a doubt whether the monies advanced on account of the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington had been authorised by any previous law, the committee directed their attention to that object, and now offer the result.

The law establishing the permanent and temporary seat of government (passed on the 16th of June, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety) provided, "that all offices attached to the seat of government should be removed to this district on the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, by their respective holders," and declared that the necessary expense of such removal should be defrayed out of the duties on impost and tonnage. This appropriation is indefinite in its nature, and perhaps some contrariety of opinion may exist as to the extent of the expense it was intended to cover; but the committee conceive that a strict adherence to the letter of the law, would confine the appropriation to the expense actually incurred in removing the books, papers, records and furniture of the respective offices. From the document (marked C) hereto annexed, it appears that the sum of 13,293 dols. and 23 cents were paid for the transportation of the books, papers, records & furniture of the several offices, and the furniture of the president; and the sum of 32,872 dollars and 34 cents for the expenses incurred by the officers and clerks for the removal of themselves and families. In general the vouchers produced in support of these last mentioned expenses, are the stated accounts and the declarations of the officers and clerks, to whom the same were allowed. Transcripts of the accounts of the officers only are annexed, those of the clerks being too numerous to be detailed. From these accounts (marked 1, to 12, inclusive) it will be seen that the charges consist of travelling expenses, losses on the sale of articles thought too inconvenient to remove, packing, breakage, and transportation of furniture, houserent in Philadelphia, and extra expenses after their arrival at the city of Washington. As all the officers and clerks were, at the time, in the service and pay of the government, and received the full amount of their salaries, exclusive of these extraordinary allowances, and as the act of June, 1790, provided only for defraying the expenses incident to the removal of the offices, the committee are of opinion that this sum of 32,872 dollars and 34 cents was drawn from the treasury and expended without any legal authority.

The manner in which monies drawn from the treasury under previous appropriations have been afterwards applied, presents a subject of enquiry of more difficulty and importance.

The expenses in relation to the civil list being *chiefly* for salaries, are not otherwise liable to abuse, than in cases where monies advanced to agents have not been applied to the objects for which the advance was made, and have not been regularly accounted for. Amongst the subordinate agents to whom monies have been advanced for miscellaneous objects, of a civil nature, some appear to be delinquents, and some not to have rendered their accounts, as will be seen by a reference to the document marked D, herewith reported.

The monies necessary to defray the expences incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, have, till lately, been paid to the secretary of state, who used to disburse the same. The accounts of Messrs. Jefferson, Marshall and Madison, who have, at various periods, filled that appointment, have been settled, and no balance is due thereon. A suit, not yet decided, has been instituted against Mr. Randolph, formerly secretary of state, for a balance unaccounted for by him. The accounts of Mr. Pickering are not yet finally settled. He remains charged with a sum of 3383 dollars and 20 cents, erroneously paid by him for freight of a vessel supposed to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli, and with another sum of 3289 dollars and 50 cents, being the balance of an advance made to Samuel Hodgdon, for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys, at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive. Both these sums it is believed may, and will be recovered from the persons to whom they were respectively advanced. But the principal reason which appears to have presented an ultimate settlement with him, arises from the circumstance of his not having applied the whole of the money drawn by him from the treasury, to the specific objects for which it was appropriated by law. For the extent and result of this misapplication, the committee refer to the statement marked C, accompanying the communication of the secretary of the treasury under date of the second of March. From this statement it appears, that Mr. Pickering drew from the treasury under the appropriation made "for defraying the expences incident to the intercourse of foreign nations, for negociating treaties with the Barbary powers, and for the contingent expences of government," the sum of 63,999 dollars and 57 cents more than he applied to these several objects, which, together with the sum of 14,588 dollars and 54 cents gained by him on the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the government, form an aggregate of 78,888 dollars and 11 cents. The same statement C, will shew that the whole of this sum was expended by him on subjects of a public nature (as far as the committee can ascertain the fact) but this expenditure having been made from appropriations designed for other objects by law, the misapplication of the money has prevented the comptroller from settling his accounts.

Although the committee will not say that there are no cases in which a public officer would be justified in applying monies appropriated to one object, to expenditures on another, yet they are of opinion that in every deviation the necessity for the application ought to be for some obvious benefit to the United States, and in every such case, a disclosure thereof to congress ought to be made, at the next session which should immediately thereafter ensue.

The monies which have been advanced to the several secretaries of state, have been remitted by them principally to ministers, consuls and other agents abroad, whose accounts are not yet rendered (although many of them are of an old date) and the committee cannot say how, or in what manner, the money has been expended.

[To be continued.]

FGCEIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers received at the office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Betsy, captain Allyn, from Liverpool.

LONDON, March 16.

Mr. Dickens, the messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches from Amiens. We do not understand that he has brought any intelligence from the congress, of decisive importance. The two messengers, Messrs. Fisher and Johnston, who left town the middle of Sunday night, sailed from Dover in great haste yesterday. One of the vessels which arrived yesterday from Calais occasioned much anxiety at Dover; She had her colors flying, and it was immediately conjectured she had brought over the definitive treaty, or that marquis Cornwallis had returned. The vessel had brigadier-general Oak on board, who came thro' France from Egypt.

In consequence of the expectation of the speedy arrival of the definitive treaty, the funds opened yesterday, at near three quarters per cent from the price of Saturday, and the consols closed at 69 3—8 for the April account.

March 19.

We announced yesterday the arrival of Paris papers to the 16th, and we had the pleasure to communicate to the public an official declaration from the French government, which removes all that doubt and anxiety which, for some time past, have cast a deep gloom over the public mind upon the subject of peace. It is now certain *that the definitive treaty will be signed immediately, if it be not signed at the moment we are writing.*

"More than a fortnight has elapsed," says the Moniteur, "if we may believe persons worthy of credit, since all the articles have been agreed upon at Amiens; since the discussions even upon the wording of the articles have been terminated; and if this be not signed, it is only because a last courier is constantly expected from London." That last courier we believe has been sent off.

Expressions so precise as those leave no doubt with respect to the immediate and happy termination of the congress.

We have one remark to make upon the sentence we have extracted from the Moniteur. All the articles of the treaty are said to have been agreed upon more than a fortnight ago. This must seem to our readers rather extraordinary, for it was about that time that our ministers dispatched such vigorous orders to all our ports. It can scarcely be credited that they would chuse that very moment for arming, in which nothing more was left that could give rise to difficulties or obstacles. every point of the treaty having been settled, even to the very wording of the treaty; yet still there is not the least reason for entertaining any doubt with respect to the immediate signing of the treaty.

March 23.

Mr. Hunter, jun. was not more than between twenty two and twenty three hours in coming from Amiens; one of the most expeditious journeys that was ever performed, and for which the messenger deserves much praise. His dispatches were of very great importance. A cabinet council was immediately summoned, which set several hours. As soon as it broke up, Messrs. Hunter and Dressens were dispatched to Amiens and Paris with the result. The plenipotentiaries at Amiens are said to be as actively employed as our cabinet. The conferences are daily, and are frequently carried on to a late hour at night. How does this activity accord with the assertion of the Moniteur, that all the articles had been agreed to, and even the wording of them completed? The following information has been transmitted to us. Upon a subject on which such secrecy has been preserved, we pretend not to pledge ourselves for the perfect accuracy of the statement, but it bears an aspect of great probability.

All the points that had been in discussion were, it is said, settled, and the articles drawn up about three weeks ago. Every body knows that till a treaty is signed, either of the negociating parties may introduce new matter, if circumstances have occurred to render it necessary. Our ministers saw that the unanimous feeling of the country, was against the result of the proceedings at Lyons, and the union of the French and Italian Republics. To induce Buonaparte to abandon his new dignity was hopeless. But as France had placed herself in a situation of increased power since the preliminaries were signed, we had a right to require some equivalent. The country was with the ministers; and Malta, which was to have been under the protection of a third perion, is said to have been demanded in full sovereignty to us. Buonaparte demurred, but situated as he is with respect to St. Domingo, and not ignorant of the voice of this country upon the subject of the Italian Republic, he feels that he cannot eventually refuse our demands; he knows that the British press has directed the attention and roused the feelings of the country, and hence these petulant invectives against it.

Such is the information that has been transmitted to us. At the cabinet council yesterday, nothing decisive, it is rumored, took place. Further information is expected from France, and hence, it is believed, that the definitive treaty will be received before the beginning of April.

Corn Exchange, March 22.

We have a large arrival of wheat in, for this day's market than for some time past, which has caused that article to go off at a declension in price of full eight shillings per quarter since this day week.

Current prices of grain—English wheat 56s. to 65s—Fine do. 70s. to 72s.—Foreign, 78s. to 80s.—Fine flour, 62s. to 63s. per sack.

VIENNA, February 26.

According to private letters the court of London insists on retaining possession of Alexandria. The French government must have transmitted to the Porte a remonstrance on this subject. A courier from Paris, who passed through this city ten days ago, on his way to Constantinople, was, as is said, charged with dispatches relating to this affair: he was followed some hours after by M. Cadieas, secretary to the Ottoman embassy at Paris.

LISBON, February 27.

The pilots on the coast of Algarve lately boarded a vessel which appeared to be under no direction. She proved to be the American ship Mary, of Philadelphia. They found no appearance of the crew on board, except the dead bodies of two men fastened to the mast. There was no mark of violence on the bodies. In the pocket of one of them, supposed to be the mate, they found a list of ship's company, which had amounted to 25 persons. This singular occurrence is hitherto entirely unaccounted for.

BOSTON, May 4.

We are authorised to state, that Samuel Cabot, esquire, has been recently instructed by the president of the United States to repair to London, for the purpose of executing certain duties before the board of commissioners acting under the 7th article of the British treaty. Such of the claimants as have documents to transmit, and are disposed to be availed of this opportunity, are requested to cause the same to be forward without delay, to store No. 22, Long wharf, where they will be duly attended to.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Betsy, arrived yesterday had a passage of 40 days from Liverpool. The editors of the New-York Gazette having received London papers by her to the 24th of March.

We should be happy to be the harbinger of good news, or of saying something that would alleviate the present anxiety of the public mind; but it appears, that the affairs of Europe continue to be in an unsettled state.—The definitive Treaty between England and France was not signed; but there was a probability it would be in a very short time. England is said to have demanded the full sovereignty of Malta; which it is expected would be granted by the First consul. Preparations for defence, notwithstanding, continue in England; and an additional number of troops have been ordered to the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, which was to take out lord Nelson, had been riding at single anchor for five days, waiting for his arrival to sail immediately. Switzerland appears to be in a tumultuous state.—600 French troops had arrived at Bienne, which had given rise to many conjectures. The emperors of Germany and Russia, have declared, that they have seen with interest, the definitive organization of the Italian Republic; and declare their resolution, notwithstanding, to send embassadors to that Republic. The ill success of the French in St. Domingo, had been officially announced in the Paris papers. The American treaty bill was passed in the house of commons. American flour at Liverpool was at 40s. sterling per bbl.

May 8.

The Friendship, arrived here yesterday, brings a London paper to the 24th of March, one day later than the Betsy; but it contains nothing of moment. A passenger in the Friendship, read in the Downs, a London paper of the 27th of March, which gave assurances that the Definitive Treaty would be signed by the first of April. Stocks in consequence of this favorable prospect, took an immediate rise—3 per cent. consols were up to 71 3-4.

On a perusal of the official communications from St. Domingo to the French government, we find, in a letter from the general in chief to the minister of marine, this remark—"We found in the Cape, a great quantity of cannon and ammunition; the fusils, cannon and ammunition, have been furnished by the United States!"

Captain Smith arrived at Newburyport from Cumana, informs, that it was published by authority of the captain general of Cumana, a few days previous to his departure, that the Spanish craft had free liberty to trade to all the English and French islands, a liberty which has never before been permitted—this will prove very prejudicial to our trade in that quater.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

Captain Lombard from Barbadoes informs, that two or three days previous to his sailing an English frigate arrived there and demanded 400 troops to go to Dominica, for the purpose of subduing the Negroes who had revolted and threatened to massacre the whites.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1802.

The following recipe for the cure of that dreadful disease, a Cancer, is given in a periodical paper:—Take one part of red lead, in fine powder, and two parts of Hog's lard; mix them well together, and with the salve thus prepared, spread on lint, dress the cancerous sore twice a day.

Mr. Wagner, chief clerk in the department of state, a few days since, sent his resignation to Mr. Madison, alledging that his decline of health made it necessary for him to retire. Mr. Madison, with equal honor to himself and Mr. Wagner, declined accepting the resignation at this time, saying, that as Mr. Wagner had brought on this ill-health from his close attention to the duties of his office, he ought not to retire until his health was perfectly restored. We are happy to have it in our power to record this instance of liberality and politeness, as the present administration has given so few examples of such conduct. When Mr. Gallatin came into office he found many of his own political sentiments as clerks in that department, who had been appointed at a time when difference in political opinion was not considered as a crime. Such has been the austere behavior of Mr. Gallatin, that there is scarcely a clerk in his office that does not heartily despise him. Delicacy prevents us saying any thing as to Mr. Dearborn's conduct towards his clerks, as it might be said we were interfering with his *family* arrangements. *Bost. Federalist.*

EQUALITY—ECONOMY.

There is annually paid to president Jefferson for his support, the same sum which is annually paid to *four hundred and seventeen* citizen soldiers of the American army for their "*gestion*" of public affairs, in their several and important spheres of action—and yet if one of these *sovereigns* were to appear *officially* before the *people*, or the people's *servants* and *representatives*, with their *slippers, a long beard, and a dirty shirt*, "his transgression would be visited with a *rod*, and his iniquity with *stripes*."

The MOUTH of LABOUR.

Recreation.

G. GREEN,

VERY respectfully informs the Citizens of Richmond and Manchester, that he has prepared, at a great expense, a curious Exhibition of Miniature

Transparent Illuminations,

with brilliant coloured LAMPS, for their inspection. It will be opened on Monday next, for one week only, at the Free-Masons' Hall, from 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, until one in the afternoon, and from 3 in the afternoon, until 9 at night.

The price of each Exhibition will be only half a dollar for two persons.

G. Green hopes that Gentlemen will be particularly attentive in bringing the Ladies to this pleasing Recreation.

Richmond, May 14, 1802.

Mrs. Booth & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship Octavo, from London, an *Elegant Assortment of*

MILLENERY.

—LIKEWISE—

Fashionable Dresses,

Of all descriptions, now open for Sale at their house, next door to Mr. *Robert Mitchell's*, near the Market.

May 14th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

FOR READY MONEY,

AGREEABLE to a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by Mr. Lain Jones, to secure the payment of debts due to *Robert Rives, & Co.* and *Brown, Rives, & Co* (as will more fully appear by a reference to said deed) will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 4th day of June next, at Mr. Samuel Dyer's store, in Albemarle county, one *Certain Tract or Parcel of Land,* containing by estimation, 61 ACRES, lying and being in Albemarle county, on the waters of Totier creek; it being the remainder of a Tract of Land purchased by Orland Jones, father of the said Lain Jones, of a certain James Anthony, and bounded by the Lands of Joseph Coleman, &c.

Martin Dawson.

Milton, May 8, 1802. ep 3w

ALL persons having demands against the estate of NATHANIEL BURWELL, deceased, (of King William county) are desired to send them to the subscriber—who has for sale several families of valuable NEGROES, belonging to the estate.

LEWIS BURWELL,
Executor.

Richmond, 10th May, 1802. 3t

The High bred English Stallion,

DION,

WAS imported from London last fall by John Hoomes, Esq of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there; among them the famous horse Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York course (4 miles) with Hambletonian for the great subscription, and although the greatest possible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's sir Harry, and sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute; and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also; for his racing (in almost every instance) was 4 miles, he was lamed and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising seven years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle, or carriage horses. Dion will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the 10th day of August following, at Ampthill, (in Chesterfield county) on James River, and within six miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the stable door) Five Guineas the season, and Ten for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, which may be discharged any time before the 10th of August next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the season, and 20 dollars to insure, with one dollar to the groom, in every instance; the best pasturage in the state (until the season is out) gratis, after which, should any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility or accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for ten to insure, (payable as above-mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille [one of the best sons of Highflyer] his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Sterling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

At City-Point, for London,

THE American ship SUFFOLK. Two thirds of her cargo being engaged, will sail by 15th May. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to *Donald Mackenzie*, Petersburg, or

William Mackenzie, & Co.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. [1w]

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 24, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneseee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Wednesday, the 26th day of May next, will be run for over the Broad Rock Course, near Manchester and Richmond, a purse of 300 dollars, three mile heats.—The day following a purse of 150 dollars, two mile heats—And on the third day a Sweepstake, for three years old Colts, two mile heats. Entrance 50 dollars, play or pay. This subscription will be kept open until the evening of the first days purse; the money to be run for each day, will be hung up at the starting place. The rules which this Turf will be regulated by, as to the weights, will be the same as the New-Market rules. Gentlemen who start horses can be accommodated with stables, litter and forage.

WILLIAM BALL,
Proprietor of the Turf.

Broad Rock, March 29, 1802. ep 6t

N. B. This is a new course, and is allowed by every person who has seen it to be equal to any on the continent.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleffima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable or involuntary escapes or accidents.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

300 Acres of Land,

ON the west side of the road leading from Manchester to Petersburg, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has been much improved by the late encampment. There is as fine a spring upon it as any below the Mountains.—This land is adapted to the culture of all kinds of small grain. There is some excellent land yet to clear, with a great deal of fine timber upon it.

I have also for sale, about 100 Acres of LAND on the east side of the above mentioned road, on Grindal Creek, and adjoining the Ampthill estate. This is good wheat land, and there may be some fine meadow made on it. Any person inclinable to purchase either or both the above tracts may view the lands and the terms made known by applying to

H. RANDOLPH.

Chester Lodge, April 21st, 1802.

FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs; Crates of Queen's Ware; Glass Ware; Black Pepper; Coffee; Brown Sugar; Madeira & Sherry Wine; Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

JUST IMPORTED

From London, and for sale, at Mr. Bowler's, near the Bridge, Richmond, wholesale and retail,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Japan'd Chairs, of superior kinds, and Settees to match;
A Superb painted Bedstead;
Some beautiful Prints, Miniature Frames, &c.
Gentlemen's Suspenders or Slings;
Likewise, London made Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of every description;
A few pair of Half Boots, all of the present fashion, and finished by the best workmen in Great Britain;
50 pair of Spurs, in the New-Market stile;
A few doz. pair of real Cordavan English Boot Legs, very low priced;
Handsome Shawls, and Muslin for Ladies morning Dresses, & Gentlemen's Shirting;
Plain Silk Oil'd do. and Oil'd Lawn Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

The whole will be sold low for cash, as the proprietors must return to Europe in a short time.

Richmond, April 27, 1802. ep tf

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT wanted, who understands the dead languages. Application by letter may be left at this office, addressed to A. Y.

April 26th, 1802. ep tf

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [am]

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admittion can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber house, on the back street.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. (4w)

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.